

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, Octr. 7, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of CINCINNATI,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, W. M. BROWN, of Pasquotank.
2nd " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd " M. P. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockham.
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Election: TUESDAY, November 4th.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MASS MEETING !!

A grand rally of the Democracy of the 1st Congressional District, will be held in the town of EDENTON on the 9th and 10th days of October.

Benj F. Hallett, of Mass., Gov. Seymour, of N. Y., Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, Col. Black, of Penn., Toombs, of Georgia, Hunter of Va., and many other distinguished speakers from every section of the country have been invited, several of whom will be present.

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina it is confidently expected will be here.

Many of the Democratic champions of our own State, to wit: Gov. Bragg, the Hons. D. S. Reid, Asa Biggs, John Kerr, Thos. Ruffin, S. P. Hill, L. B. Branch, &c., &c., will doubtless be present.

Come one, come all! Come Democrats!! Come Old Line Whigs!!!—Yes! Come Know Nothings! The bars will be let down on those days even for admission into the fold of Democracy, and an opportunity offered to you to rally around the standard of BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE AND THE UNION! Col. S. A. W. Righton, of Chowan County, will act as Chief Marshal on the occasion.

A Band of Music will be in constant attendance, and no effort spared on the part of the citizens of Edenton, to insure every one a delightful and merry sojourn among them.

DON'T FAIL TO COME!

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

William F. Martin, Esq., Democratic Elector for this District, will address the people at the following places and times:

Perquimans—Monday, Oct. 13th.
Pasquotank—Monday, " 20th.
Camden—Monday, " 27th.

Curtin—Monday, Nov. 3d.

Being the Monday of Superior Court week in each of the counties named.

The malignant spirit of Know Nothingism stops short of no man's and depravity in attempting the accomplishment of its unhallowed ends. Its devotees defile the graves of the dead, and defame the characters of the living with equal zest when it suits their fiendish purposes. A striking instance of this fact is furnished in the base warfare waged upon James B. Clay, son of the sage of Ashland, for no other reason than his support of Mr. Buchanan. They have assailed him as the degenerate son of a noble sire—charged him with laying sacrilegious hands upon the old homestead at Ashland, and selling off the timbers of the house for canes, snuff-boxes, &c.—with being absent from his illustrious father's bedside at his death, and from his funeral, when his mortal remains were deposited in their final resting-place. They described him as an outcast, who neither deserved nor enjoyed the confidence of his father. In fact these political hyenas have attempted to make him out as bad as themselves—ingrate and reprobate. They show their veneration and love of Henry Clay by attempting to degrade his son, just as they would attempt to desecrate the character of Mr. Clay himself, if it suited their purpose.

By their demon-like assaults upon James B. Clay, they have dragged the venerable widow of Henry Clay from that retirement and repose which nothing but outraged honor could induce her to forego. We publish her letter on our first page, and commend it to the perusal of every man who entertains a spark of respect for Henry Clay. Will the testimony of Mrs. Clay silence the cry against her son? or will his persecutors now turn upon her also? We know that the honest and honorable portion of the people of the country will accord to Mrs. Clay the utmost confidence; and we know too that they will accord to her a full measure of generous sympathy, when they behold her stepping forth upon the public arena to shield a beloved son from degradation. But George D. Prentiss and the pack of hell-hounds who yelp in his track, care nothing for such things, and will go on in their vile work of detraction and abuse.

John J. Palmer, Esq., has disposed of the office of the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat to Mr. W. J. Yates, late editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

Millard Fillmore stands no possible chance of an election to the Presidency—not even the ghost of a chance. His prospect is utterly hopeless—irretrievably and irredeemably desperate. So thoroughly satisfied are the Fillmoreites of this fact, that, in Pennsylvania, where State elections are to be held next Tuesday, a base coalition has been entered into between the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans upon a State ticket. A foul conspiracy has been concocted between these factions, who will do anything to defeat the Democracy, no matter how degrading or corrupt. The mere fact that this fusion has taken place might very well excite grave doubts in the minds of Southern men as to the character of those at the North who are members of the so-called American party, whose candidate Fillmore is. But we are not left to conjecture the principles of the combined factions. They have proclaimed them to the world, and that all Southern people may know how far the Fillmore party is to be trusted, we copy them *verbatim* from the columns of the Philadelphia American, where they are printed, "as explaining the principles upon which the opposition elements fused together in the formation of a State ticket." They are as follows:

When the people of the South see the Know Nothings thus affiliating with Black Republicanism, will they not rise *en masse*, and put their feet upon the necks of these foul K. N. conspirators against the peace and happiness of the nation? The Democratic party is the only national, conservative party of the country—the only party upon which we of the South may safely rely for the maintenance of our rights—the only party that can save the Union from the impending dangers which threaten its continuance.

The spectacle presented by the Democracy of the North is a truly sublime one. Our noblest champions are in the field, battling manfully for the right—They are everywhere aroused; and when we see the illustrious Cass stamping the State of Michigan with youthful energy and unsurpassed ability; when we see Douglas and Richardson traversing Illinois from East to West—the accomplished Toucey working like a Trojan in Connecticut—Dickinson devoting himself in New York—Hallett in Massachusetts—when we see these and hosts of others wielding the immense influence of their great minds in behalf of our glorious Union—in behalf of equal rights—in behalf of Democracy—we feel an assurance that all will go well. Our friends at the North are working—working day and night—bravely breasting the wild storm of Black Republican fanaticism in vindication of Truth, Justice and the Constitution. All honor to the patriotic Democracy of the North! They have entitled themselves to the enduring and everlasting gratitude of the people of the South. They have stamped their impress upon our country's history—and they will triumph!

Mark the contrast! Where is Know-Nothingism in this fight? Where are their proud champions rising up at the North to check the march of Black Republicanism? Echo answers where? But Know Nothingism is as silent as the grave—as dumb as an oyster! They make no fight against Black Republicanism—they have turned their batteries against the only national conservative party of the country—the great Democracy. And yet they talk of electing Millard Fillmore! Poh! they might as well talk of darting straws through the moon, or of performing any other impossibility. They are not honest when they talk so; or, if honest, then they are so deficient in common sense that a commission *de lunatico inquiro* should be issued to them at once.

Mr. Speaker Banks in New York.
The abolition friends of Mr. Speaker Banks, desiring to have him speak in New York City, applied to the merchants having charge of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street, for permission to address the people from the steps of that building; and were very properly and patriotically refused. His abolition supporters were, however, determined that he should be heard on that spot; and so, in opposition to the wish of the committee of merchants, and of all decent persons in New York, he was urged to speak by a parcel of abolition merchants, and did speak on Thursday evening last on the steps of the Exchange. The New York Day Books publishes in black lines the names of the abolition merchants who invited him, in order that Southern merchants might see who they are, and mark them accordingly. We give them below, as follows:

"C. H. Russell, M. H. Grinnell, J. B. Varum, J. F. D. Lanier, James Winslow, Jno. Hone, Jas. Thomson, C. H. Marshall, Clapp, Kent & Beckley, A. Smythe, G. T. Ade, A. Morris, W. H. Lyon & Co., J. J. Herrell, Charles Ely, Hilliard, Hays, Hopkins & Co., Mott, McEvoy & Richardson, Geo. Odyke & Co., Hope, Graydon & Co., Chittenden, Coo & Co., Jas. Freeland, R. Squires, C. W. Odgen, A. J. Wood, R. D. Lathrop, W. K. Strong, Edw. Wood, Wells & Christie, E. R. Webb, Goodhue & Co., J. G. King's Sons, James Gillespie, Jacob Little, T. C. Clark, Ed. Clarke, Dodge & Co., Thompson Price, Hutchinson, Tiffey & Co., Claffin, Mellen & Co., Bowen, McNamee & Co., Howard & Son, Thomas & Co., White, Brannah & Lockwood, Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co., Ripley & Judson, S. T. Lawrence & Co., McCrory, Aldrich & Spencer, D. Woolbury, S. B. Chittenden & Co., W. K. Swan, Stephen Hyatt, G. P. Bradford, Halsted, Haynes & Co., C. L. Carie, H. F. Quinan, Gabe, Sloans & Dater, Breck, Steele & Newman, Hubbard & Gillett, Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg, and others."

THE OCEAN HOUSE.

During a recent visit through Port-mout, Va., we were invited to take tea at the " Ocean House," by the polite and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Parker & Holladay. Our experience warrants us in saying that this is one of the best places to "put up" in the country. Neatness, order and elegance are characteristics of the establishment easily perceptible to the most casual observer; while the table is burdened with the most substantial and tempting edibles that can be furnished by the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

CALIFORNIA.—Extract from a letter to a mercantile house in Boston dated Shasta, California, Sept. 1, 1856:—

The Presidential canvass is moving up pretty rapidly. Buchanan will carry California by a plurality of about 10,000. Fillmore will lead Fremont handsomely, but he cannot shine with "Old Buck." Californians cannot be sold with Fremont; they know him a little too well. He represented us in the U. S. Senate a little while, and did not do as well for us as a vacancy would.—*Boston Post.*

It is especially noteworthy that this coalition is not based upon State issues but

The Democratic Party and the Union.

We extract the following beautiful and eloquent passage from the *Easton Argus*:—

We are proud of the Democratic party—never prouder than now—proud of its broad and generous principles—proud of its candidates—proud of its speakers. Oh, how ineffably small and mean and contemptible appears that sectional party, which would sneak into power by pandering to prejudice and sentimentality, or would boldly push forward to the spoils of office, even over the ruins of American liberty! God forbid that such a party should succeed in their mad designs! Dissolve this Union, and when will human eyes look upon another like it? Put out that light, and where on earth is the Prometheus heat which shall light that relume? The Portland vase, after it had been dashed in pieces in the British Museum by the hand of a lunatic, was skillfully put together again by cunning artists, and still remains a marvel of grace and beauty. But who shall reconstruct the American Union, if it shall once be separated into fragments? What workman shall restore it, or give it back its original symmetry? Who shall breathe into it again that divine *afflatus* which was its life and soul in the time of our fathers? We invoke our readers to defend it, at this crisis, with all their hearts, and souls, and minds, and strength. If they fall in its defense, they fall martyrs in a good cause. If they survive its wreck, they will have outlived the only human government worth having.

NEW YORK CITY.—The *Know Nothing* "organ" at Washington is rightly named,

if we are to judge from its language, in reference to the politics of this city. It is—

"The Democrats themselves do not claim more than 20,000 votes for Buchanan in the city, and have long since abandoned all hope of carrying the State."

A likely story that! At the election last November, the two branches of the Democratic party in this city polled 29,012 votes for State officers, which was 197 more than were given for all other candidates.

They then labored under every disadvantage,—each branch knowing that it had no reasonable prospect of carrying the State. Now they are united and confident, and will have the support of a great number of patriotic citizens not calling themselves Democrats, but who will cheerfully, gladly, nay, enthusiastically, rally to the support of the only man who has any chance of beating the Black Republican, sectional candidate for the Presidency.

Having no candidate of their own, they will now, without reference to party, bestow their suffrages where they think they will do most good for the country. We are surprised at the number of such men.

We meet with them continually,—new hands at the bellows, but decided, resolute, and ready to show their hands to friend or foe. With the help of these men, we here record our opinion that the Buchanan ticket will receive in this city 35,000 votes; and if it should be 40,000, we shall not be much surprised.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—We are permitted, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, by the gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed, to publish it in our columns. We ask for it an attentive perusal:

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7, 1856.

Dear Sir: On my return from a short absence I found yours of the 20th ult., asking

my opinion on the question: "Would the election of Fremont to the Presidency, bring about a dissolution of the Union?" My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism

which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in every sense, has engendered so much envy, hatred and malice between various sections and factions of our people as to

create a wish, in the minds of many, so

strong for a dissolution of our blessed Union, that to tell them his election would

bring that lamentable event about, would

make some of his bitterest opponents vote

for his election for the very purpose of effecting that execrable end. This above every

thing else, shows the wrong and mischief

of nominating a man by such a party as

that called Black Republican. His election

would bring about a dissolution of the

American confederacy of States, inevitably.

—Why? For the reason that if New

York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were slave-

holding States, and Canada were to assa

ll them with half the violence and "all en-

charitable"ness with which Black Republi-

cans are assailing us, there would be a

public war in thirty days by every patriot-

ism piece of

the

country.

Even as we are, the cloud passed away and a

bright ray of sunlight fell upon the speaker.

He paused again, and raising his

hand toward the sun, exclaimed—See,

my friends, the cloud has passed away and

heaven smiles once more upon us and our

cause!" Oh! the shout that rent the air

—the effect was electrical.

INDIANA SAFE FOR BUCHANAN.—We have assurances (says the Cincinnati Enquirer) from a most reliable and intelligent Democratic farmer from Southern Indiana, who was in our office yesterday, that the State is certainly safe for the Democracy, not only at the November, but the October election. The signs of victory were never more abundant and auspicious in the Hoosier State than they are now for the Democracy. We look for a gratifying result.

We copy from one of our exchanges the following impressive incident:

"A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—Recently at a Democratic meeting at Morris, Illinois, as we learn from the Chicago Times, while Senator Douglas was holding the audience,

at it were, entranced, a heavy shower of rain came on. Not a man, woman or child moved—still it rained, and there they stood, as if immovable. Mr. Doug-

glas paused, and with a burst of feeling

which sent a thrill to every heart, exclaimed—When I see my own fellow-citizens,

and the women and children, willing and

continuing to sit through a drenching torrent of water from the heavens, to hear me tell them of the danger of our glorious

Union, I feel new courage to go forth to

battle for our common safety." Even as

he spoke, the cloud passed away and a

bright ray of sunlight fell upon the speaker.

He paused again, and raising his

hand toward the sun, exclaimed—See,

my friends, the cloud has passed away and

heaven smiles once more upon us and our

cause!" Oh! the shout that rent the air

—the effect was electrical.

DEATH OF WILLIAM R. TABER, Jr.

It is our duty to announce the death of

William R. Taber, Jr., one of the Editors

of this paper, who fell yesterday afternoon,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hale of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, that, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commerce and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbids the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence for foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public land ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made, between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence example in free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.

Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with undivided rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great high-way which nature, as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or not based upon any just but

concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to the effect.

5. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

6. That the proceeds of the public land ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made, between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

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Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with undivided rigidity.

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10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with undivided rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great high-way which nature, as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or not based upon any just but

concerning the reserved rights of the States.

4. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

5. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

6. That the proceeds of the public land ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made, between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

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